1	2	3		4
23	**Khunti**	195	Khunti	165
		196	Arki	90
		197	Bhurhu	104
		198	Raniya	65
		199	Torpa	109
		200	Karra	157
			TOTAL:	**690**
24	**Ramgarh**	201	Ramgarh	286
		202	Gola	157
		203	Patratu	275
		204	Mandu	271
			Total:	**989**
			GRAND TOTAL:	**32343**

Malnutrition and related problems

2932. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards recently published UNICEF report "the State of the World's Children" in which it has been stated that daily 5,700 children die due to malnutrition and related problem;

(b) whether Government are also aware that 46 per cent of Indian children are victims of malnutrition;

(c) if so, whether Government has evaluated existing schemes related to children and has done any social audit; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per UNICEF's Report "the State of the World's Children - 2008", every day on average more than 26,000 children under the age of five die around the world, mostly from preventable causes.

(b) 42.5% children under five in the country are underweight as reported under National Family Health Survey - III (2005-2006) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) and (d) An Appraisal of three decades of ICDS was conducted by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) in 2006. The study covered 150 ICDS Projects from 35 States/UTs covering rural, urban and tribal projects.

The main findings of the appraisal are as under:

* Around 59 per cent AWCs studied have no toilet facility and in 17 AWCs this facility was found to be unsatisfactory;
* Around 75% of AWCs have pucca buildings;
* 44 per cent AWCs covered under the study were found to be lacking PSE kits:
* Disruption of supplementary nutrition was noticed on an average of 46.31 days at Anganwadi level. Major reasons causing disruption was reported as delay in supply of items of supplementary nutrition;
* 36.5 per cent mothers did not report weighing of new born children;
* 29 per cent children were born with a low weight which was below normal (less than 2500 gm);
* 37 per cent AWWs reported non-availability of materials/aids for Nutrition and Health Education (NHED).

Stiffer Anti-dowry Laws

2933. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to make anti-dowry laws stiffer;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations of the National Commission for Women in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that courts have gone on record stating that the dowry laws are absued to a large extent; and

(d) if so, the safeguards being considered to prevent the above of dowry laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) National Commission for Women has made some recommendations for the amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Section 304B IPC (dowry death). The main points of the recommendations are given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry does not have any information on misuse of dowry laws to a large extent.

Statement

Main Points of Recommendations of National Commission for Women.

The National Commission for women has made the following main recommendations:—

(i) The words 'in connection with the marriage of said parties' occurring in section 2 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 relating to the definition of dowry, may be deleted.